

SOME MODERN MIDASES.

The Age of Millionaires and Some of Its Fortunes--What \$100,000,000 Means.

Dr. and His Rich Men--How Representative Symes and Ex-Senator Hill Have Made Money.

How Big San Francisco Fortunes Which Could Not Be Taken Into Rich Men's Cellars--What They Are Worth.

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This is the age of millionaires and the United States has as a country more millionaires in proportion to its population than any other. Every one of our cities has a dozen or more men who are worth millions and when we come to larger ones the number is so great as to be unknown. New York has to-day more men worth \$1,000,000 each than it had fifty years ago. Men who were worth \$100,000, and the history of the world shows but few instances of men starting with no thing who have reached the enormous wealth of from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Still Jay Gould is now said to be worth nearly twice this, and Vanderbilt is worth a like amount. A man who has long ago tried to give an idea of what \$25,000,000 meant "it would," said "if taken in silver cover a space of six hundred acres and its weight would be 1,100 tons. It would take a freight train two miles and a half long to carry it and it could not be hauled by less than twelve locomotives. These silver dollars would be so many that it they were all taken up, the other they would make a silver streak from New York to San Francisco and would run as far again on into the Pacific ocean. If they were piled up dollar upon dollar they would make a solid column one mile high, and if they were put into one-dollar bills the bills would nearly stretch around the world. If the bills were piled one upon another, they would reach upon a single mile, and if they were all taken together and edge into a single quilt they would cover 746 acres."

But even these figures give but little idea of what \$250,000,000 mean. At 6 per cent, \$250,000,000 brings in \$12,500,000 a year or nearly \$10,000 a day not including Sundays. A thousand dollars an hour would be a low estimate of what Jay Gould's income is, and at the lowest, it would be \$15 added to his fortune every minute of every day and night that he lives. These millionaires are richly satisfied with 6 per cent., and when they get 10 per cent. of a million is \$100,000 a year. It enables you to comprehend something of the value of these immense fortunes. There is Isiah Williamson of Philadelphia, who has made \$200,000 in dry goods and who would not be a million and a half yearly. He is the richest bachelor in the United States and spends less than \$2000 a year. Weightman, the Philadelphia druggist, has also \$200,000,000, and his big wife is filled with mortgages. Still he works just as hard as though he had not \$1,000,000 above his expenses, and he experiments in his library with a telescope upon stretched around his round frame.

Rockefeller, the coal oil millionaire is worth \$70,000,000, and his income ought to be \$4,500,000, but it is poor Standard Oil stock that does not pay more than 10 percent, and Rockefeller's property probably pays nearly \$10,000,000 than \$4,000,000. He has a hard time to spend it, and he said some time ago that he hoped the day would come when he could give \$1,000,000 to the poor. Rockefeller is another of these big millionaires. He is worth from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and his new venture is to cost between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. He once thought he was doing well as a young lawyer when he made \$1500 in yearly fees, and I doubt not he felt very blue when the fire which burned his library drove him west to California and to fortune.

Millionaires as a rule congregate in the larger cities. It is there that the most money is done, and it is there that the greatest fortunes are made and invested. The names of the New York millionaires are legion. The palaces of the millionaires of Cleveland line Euclid avenue for miles, and Senator Palmer of Michigan said that Detroit has a score of men who are worth \$1,000,000 and more. The ex-Governor of Philadelphia has many a castle, and Baltimore, Boston and Chicago stand high among the cities of the world as the abodes of rich men. New Haven, Conn., is said to have more wealth than any other city of its size in the United States, but Senator Mitchell of Ohio claims that Portland has more, and larger cities of the west are known in Congress by their millionaire representatives.

Denver is fast becoming a city of rich men. Ex-Senator Tabor owns real estate worth nearly a million, and one of the Banker Kountz brothers owns a house in Denver worth over \$100,000. Judge Times, the red-headed Congressman who has been a big figure near Kountz, has a big big house near Kountz, and his wife brings in as much as a king's ransom every year. It swarms with lawyers and Symes has fitted up the building for legal offices and has put one of the largest law libraries in the west in it for the use of its occupants.

Speaking of Charlie Kountz, the Kountz boys are among the most enterprising millionaires of the United States. Orville Kountz, who started out from the Ohio town of Canton to make his fortune, has engaged in banking and each of the four is now worth several millions. Two of them have magnificent houses near New York, great stone palaces in the New Jersey mountains above Corristown. Another has a home in Omaha, which is palatial in its appointments, and a fourth has a big house at Denver. Tabor himself lives in a hundred thousand house, and Senator Hill is said to be worth a million.

H. H. Moffatt, the president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad came to Denver as a bookseller, and is now worth \$3,000,000, while the two Kountz brothers who brought \$2000 to Denver during Lincoln's presidency are each worth \$1,000,000 or more. Symes has a branch of the Standard Oil Company, and ex-Senator Hill's fortune comes from the application of scientific methods to the reduction of precious metals. Hill was a college professor when he came west. He went to Swansea in Wales and learned the secret processes of smelting. He came back to Denver and turned his knowledge into gold. He has one employee in the works who gets \$20,000 a year, and the smelting works with which he is connected extracted last year \$3,500,000 worth of precious metal by his process. Senator Hill is a rich man. Ex-Governor Tabor has made a fortune since Grant was President, and Jim Belford told me he expects to make \$500,000 in the next ten years.

California has been for years a state of gold and great fortunes. The whole world rings with the stories of its rich men. The wife of one of its men dazzles the eyes of all Paris with her splendor of her extravagance and the glow of another builds a palace at

Great Barrington, Mass. For years California's seats in the United States Senate have been held by men whose checks were good for millions and within a decade and a half more than thirty millionaires have been removed from the Pacific slope by death. Reiston, the banker, drowned himself 1875, and in 1874, W. B. Bowen, who was worth \$2,000,000, was found with a bullet in his brain. During the same year James de Laveaga died, leaving \$3,000,000, and shortly afterwards E. C. Crocker of Sacramento left \$3,500,000. In 1876 T. C. Manson failed to take his million dollars into his costly coffin, and James Lick gave up some of the millions he had made to charity. It was no more than ten years ago that Mark Hopkins left his mansion on Nob Hill and his \$4,000,000 to occupy six feet of cold earth, and Michael Reese died during the same year worth several millions. Reese was a genius for lending money. He borrowed cheap and lent dear, and it is said that he made \$200,000 annually on borrowed money. His personal expenses were less than \$2000 a year, and his income was several hundred times that amount.

In 1880 a liquor dealer named Martin died in San Francisco worth \$2,600,000, and in 1882 the farmer king, Hugh Glenn, was shot by an assassin. Glenn began life in California as a mule seller. He turned his attention to California farming rather than to mining, and during the latter years he was one of the largest land owners in the United States. He had a cattle ranch in Oregon which contained 70,000 acres, and the pay roll of his farm in California amounted to \$500 a day. He often sold \$100,000 worth of cattle in a single year, and he had at times as many as 30,000 sheep. His widow I think still manages his estate, and the value of one of its yearly crops not long ago approached \$750,000.

The rich men of California of to-day are fully equal to those of the past. Stanford is put down at \$75,000,000. Mackay was lately credited with \$50,000,000, and Earl another of the bonanza kings, with a like amount. Hearst is said to be worth anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and there are two cattle kings in California named Miller and Lux who have made about \$10,000,000 each within the past twenty years. They own 600,000 acres of California land, and they have 300 miles of fences. One of their cattle used to bring \$100 a head, and their stock consisted not long ago of 100,000 head of cattle and 115,000 sheep. "Lucky" Baldwin owns 70,000 acres of land in California, and he has the wool clipped from 10,000 sheep every year. His wealth is said to be \$20,000,000, and his income is a million a year. Claus Spreckels is the sugar king of the world. He has millions upon millions in sugar plantations, and his sugar revenue has been as high as \$18,000,000. Aaron left \$15,000,000, and a number of these California millionaires have brought their fortunes east to increase or decrease them in Wall street.

C. P. Huntington has added to his pile during his residence in New York and Jim Keene has lost one fortune though I understand he is fast making another. I am not sure of a question as to how John W. Mackay stands at present, but there is no doubt of his being worth millions, and as to Sanford his fortune increases so fast that it is a question with him what to do with his income.

The richest man in St. Louis is said to be Gerard B. Allen and the amount of his fortune is \$4,000,000. He began life as a mother and made a fortune in flour. He owns some of the best real estate in the town and has stocks and bonds in nearly everything that is good. St. Louis has many rich men in a quiet way. Its fortunes however are rather those of accumulation than of speculation and the town is one of old families. It is different with Chicago. Most of the rich men of the metropolis of the north began life as poor boys. John Palmer, Potter, Palmer, Marshall Field and Phil Armour have been the architects of their own fortunes. Armour is said to be worth from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He has his packing establishments in Kansas City and Omaha as well as in Chicago and he sends his meat all over the world. The Faswells started poor and are now rich, and Palmisano's wealth is estimated at \$30,000,000.

William English of Indianapolis, ex-vice-presidential candidate, is worth \$1,000,000, and Civil Service Commissioner E. H. Burton, whose home is at Fort Wayne, has real estate worth nearly this amount. Ohio has many millionaires and they are scattered throughout the various counties from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. In Toledo, Petr V. Nasby got rich by owning a residence on the Toledo Blade, and Edwin Cowles' paper, the Leader, of Cleveland, pays a good interest on a like amount. John R. McLean receives, it is said, \$240,000 a year from his Enquirer stock, and a prominent Cincinnati says he is worth \$6,000,000, and he is still under fifty. John McLean and his father own nearly a million in real estate in Washington, D. C., and like a number of them they spend their winters there. John Hay, who received about \$2,000,000 from the estate of Anna Stone, has a brick palace just across from the White House, where twenty years ago he worked for less than \$50 a week as Lincoln's private secretary. His house is built upon ground which cost \$1 a foot, and another Ohio millionaire is now completing a residence in Washington which will cost him \$400,000 cash. This is to be the home of Warder of Springfield, Ohio, and it will be the finest house in the capital.

John Sherman, the millionaire Senator from Mansfield, Ohio, owns a house at Washington worth \$50,000, and Pendleton, our millionaire minister at Berlin, has one there of like value. Hugh J. Jewett, who comes from Zanesville, Ohio, now lives at Washington during the winter, and he is a millionaire. He received for many years a salary of \$40,000 a year from the Erie Railroad, and there is a daughter of Nick Longworth who lives in Washington in fine style. Nicholas Longworth was a Cincinnati millionaire who died in 1892 leaving about \$10,000,000, and among some of the other Ohio millionaires who have died recently are Reuben Springer and John Shillito, each of whom left large fortunes.

Charles Foster lives at Fostoria, Ohio. He is worth \$5,000,000 and he has made a nice thing out of the natural gas which was lately discovered in his part of his state. He is connected with the Northwestern Gas Company, which is said to be a branch of the Standard Oil Company and which owns the leases of the best gas territory in Ohio. The Standard Oil Company has made many Ohio men rich and the Standard Oil millionaires of the country are numerous. Some of these live in Cleveland and Rockyvale is said to be worth \$70,000,000. John Huntington gets \$50,000 a year from this source and he has a hundred thousand palace on Euclid avenue lately received a check of a million dollars for some of his Standard Oil stock. Oliver Payne is said to be worth \$12,000,000, all made out of Standard Oil, and I doubt not that a part of Senator Payne's \$4,000,000 comes from the same source.

There are others than Standard Oil millionaires in Cleveland. J. H. Wade, who organized the Western Union Telegraph Company, was not worth \$1000 when he came west as a young carpenter, and he is now worth millions. Brush, the electric light inventor, still under forty, has made \$3,000,000 out of

his invention; and Stephenson Burke, starting life as a poor lawyer, has made himself a millionaire from his specialty of railroad law, and he lately got a single fee of \$50,000. The millionaires of Pennsylvania are too numerous to mention. Carnegie at Pittsburgh is worth \$20,000,000, and he pays one of his foremen a salary as big as that of the President of the United States. The Oliver brothers are also millionaires, and Tom Bayne, the Congressman, is worth a million. The Camerons live at Harrisburg and father and son are millionaires, and the son is the richer. Philadelphia has many rich men. Weightman, the druggist, is worth \$20,000,000. Isiah Williamson, the richest old bachelor in the United States has made \$15,000,000 out of dry goods, and H. C. Gibson has made \$5,000,000 in distilling. A. J. Cassatt, the railroad man is worth \$3,000,000. Markley Tower has \$2,000,000 from North Pacific lands, and the Standard Oil Company has put \$6,000,000 into the pockets of W. G. Warden. Thomas Dolan has \$2,000,000 from manufacturing, and F. A. Drexel left about \$25,000,000 when he died. No one knows what George W. Childs is worth, but his income is large enough to keep pace with his charities, and he counts as to give a dozen such entertainments as the one offered Mrs. Cleveland every month and have money to spare. Singler, the editor of the Philadelphia Record, is a millionaire, Elverson, the publisher of the Saturday Night, is also rich, and Frank McLaughlin of the Times has an income of \$80,000 a year from his stock in the paper.

The newspaper proprietors of the United States embrace many rich men among their numbers, and Editor Abell of the Baltimore Sun has made it \$15,000,000 out of it. The Garretts of Baltimore, two brothers and one sister, are each worth more than \$10,000,000, and W. T. Walters, the art-fancier of Baltimore, has made \$8,000,000 in distilling. Senator Joe Brown is perhaps the richest man in the south. He lives in Atlanta and his income is from \$500 to \$1000 a day. Hal Dulany of Virginia is said to have an income of \$200,000 a year and there are a number of millionaires scattered throughout the southern states.

As to the millionaires of New York the stories of their wealth fill the daily newspapers, and my gossip is to the effect that their piles must be given in another letter.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

COLLINGSWORTH TROUBLES.

The Grand Jury condemns the Workings of the Lease Law in the Panhandle.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

MOBILITY, TEX., Nov. 16.—The grand jury completed its labors and made its report to the District court to-day. Acting under instructions from Judge Willis it made a thorough investigation of the Collingsworth troubles, with the following result, which is embodied in its written report:

1. We have ascertained by an examination of the records for Wheeler and attached counties that the Rocking Chair Ranch Company has leased from the state of Texas all public school lands in Collingsworth county, or all that portion of said lands which are enclosed within the limits of said company's fence, except one section of 640 acres sold to an individual prior to the withdrawal of said lands from the market by the State Land Board.

2. We did upon examination of witnesses summoned to appear before this body that there are some twenty or more actual settlers located in Collingsworth county, upon lands leased to the Rocking Chair Ranch Company, all of whom had selected their present location and settled thereupon prior to July 4, 1887, expressing their desire and determination to become purchasers of such lands as they had settled upon for homes, when the sale of the same should be provided for by legislative action; and also that some of said settlers are grazing more than sixty-four head of live stock, cattle and horses, upon their claims.

That during the month of September, 1887, one J. John Draw, manager for the Rocking Chair Ranch Company, did in person, notify some of said settlers to comply with the requirements of land laws enacted by the Twentieth Legislature by removing the same from beyond the limits of said company's pasture; but in no instance have we arrived at the fact that any actual settler was intimidated or otherwise deterred from enjoying the sanctity of his home by the action of the management of the Rocking Chair Ranch Company.

4. That there exists to a certainly conflicting leases in Collingsworth county, both of which were granted and perfected by the authority of the state of Texas since July 4, 1887.

5. We must admit, after earnest investigation and deliberation, that there exists dissatisfaction to a lamentable degree upon the part of the actual settlers and the lessee in Collingsworth county, but must confess that the administration of a conservative remedy is beyond the legal power of this body. And while it is not our mission or aim to become a political body, the conviction forces itself upon us, that the present lease law is a disturbing element in our section of country; that the great state of Texas, in her greed for money, accepts bids from concentrated capital for the use of her public lands, to the detriment and oppression of that class of her population who can best be read by the sweat of their brow.

(Signed)

J. E. HUFFMAN,

W. W. DICKERSON,

R. B. MASTERSON,

C. B. WILLINGHAM,

GEORGE FINK,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

GEO. O. MATHEWS,

W. J. MILLER,

HENRY ECKHART,

L. S. GRAGO,

H. J. NEPPER.

Dark in the Middle of the Day

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Specials to the Commercial-Gazette from Manchester, Washington Courthouse and Hamilton, Ohio, to-day, say about noon to-day smoky darkness covered the sky and produced darkness greater than that produced by a total eclipse of the sun ever remembered. Lights were used for nearly an hour. At Hamilton the darkness seemed to be produced by a dense smoke.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient"

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outgrowth of approaching disease of worst type. Do not neglect it; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sugi's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and the only thing that will cure you is yourself with quick medicines. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

"Caution—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. None other genuine."

A book agent in New York has the odd name of Ioor.

THE WOODS ON FIRE.

Forest Fires Reported Covering large Portions of Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas.

Mouldy Vegetation and Dead Logs on Fire in Swamp Lands Never before Known to be Dry.

Indians Reported to be Burning the Oklahoma Country—Fire along the Santa Fe in the Territory.

Great Seas of Flame.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 19.—For the past ten days forest fires have been raging all around this section of country and dense smoke has overhung the city. The reports that Tennessee is one of a series of states in which the forest fires are burning, travel over the Kansas City Road has been temporarily suspended by the burning of a trestle five miles west of Memphis, caused by forest fires. Great damage is also reported to fences and farm houses along the line of the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, and Mississippi and Tennessee and the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railways, from these fires. The train on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern which left here last evening was delayed several hours north of this city owing to flames which swept across the track. The greatest danger is to be feared from burned trestles and bridges, and none of the trains on these roads are running on schedule time. The long continued drought which has prevailed since July has literally dried up the country. Navigation is in a bad condition. The boats cannot find sufficient water even in the Mississippi river to carry full cargoes. Steamboatmen say that the sunken lands near New Madrid, Mo., where extensive depressions were made in the country by the earthquake of 1814, and which have been since converted into swamps, are now

NEARLY DRY FROM THE DROUGHT and the low water in the river, and the vegetable matter and logs which have been long buried there have taken fire, and have been burning for days. As a consequence many miles of that country are on fire, which is burning out the accumulated vegetable mould and peat. The burning of the land has been known for many years according to the oldest inhabitants. The bottom lands of the Mississippi valley are also on fire and considerable damage is being done to timber. Farmers in many cases have been compelled to fight these fires to save their ginhouses from destruction. A high wind is blowing to-night, which will not doubt cause serious disasters. Telegraphic communication to points in Arkansas is seriously interrupted and messages are received "subject to delay." The extent of these fires cannot be estimated. They cover large portions of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas and continue to spread.

Arkansas Forest Fires.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—Forest fires are burning at many points to the west, south and east of the city and the smoke to-night has settled down so dense as to be almost intolerable.

For four days the fires have been raging on the hills and bottoms of Red and Sulphur rivers near Texarkana, sweeping everything before them, lapping up the canebrakes where thousands of cattle have been feeding for months, visiting farms and leaving in their track the blackened ruins of homes, fences and outhouses. All available help is employed in fighting the progress of the flames. Large numbers of cattle and hogs have been caught in the flames and destroyed. Unless rain comes speedily the loss of life and destruction of property will be great.

Texarkana, Ark., yesterday fires were raging all around the town and the smoke in the town was almost stifling. Great stretches of fences have been burned and farmers are organized to fight the flames day and night with little hopes of staying their progress without rain.

At Little Rock only four and a half inches of rain has fallen for five months, and little more has fallen at any point now ravaged by the fire. Everything is dry. The wells and small streams are everywhere drying up under the influence of the longest drought ever known.

Fires Around Sulphur Springs.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., Nov. 19.—The prairie northwest of town has been burning several days, and the fire is still raging.

A tenant house on Mr. Glover's farm occupied by William Winchester was burned to-day. The family were in the cotton field except the crippled and demented child which was burned to death in the house.

Mr. G. T. Prim's farm fence with a large lot of hay is destroyed.

About 300 panels of Mr. R. Towers' fence are also burned, and nearly all the pastures in a large area are burned over.

The Territory Fire.

Special to the Gazette.

GAINEVILLE, TEX., Nov. 19.—A telegram from Purcell states that the big fire did not cross to this side of the Canadian river and could no longer be seen. It is believed that the fire was started by the Indians.

Burning the Oklahoma Country.

Special to the Gazette.

GAINEVILLE, TEX., Nov. 18.—A telegram was received in this city to-day, stating that 500 Indians were burning up the Oklahoma country. What prompted the Indians to do this could not be learned. The fire is said to be very destructive and efforts to check its progress prove unavailing. It has already swept over a large territory and is still raging.

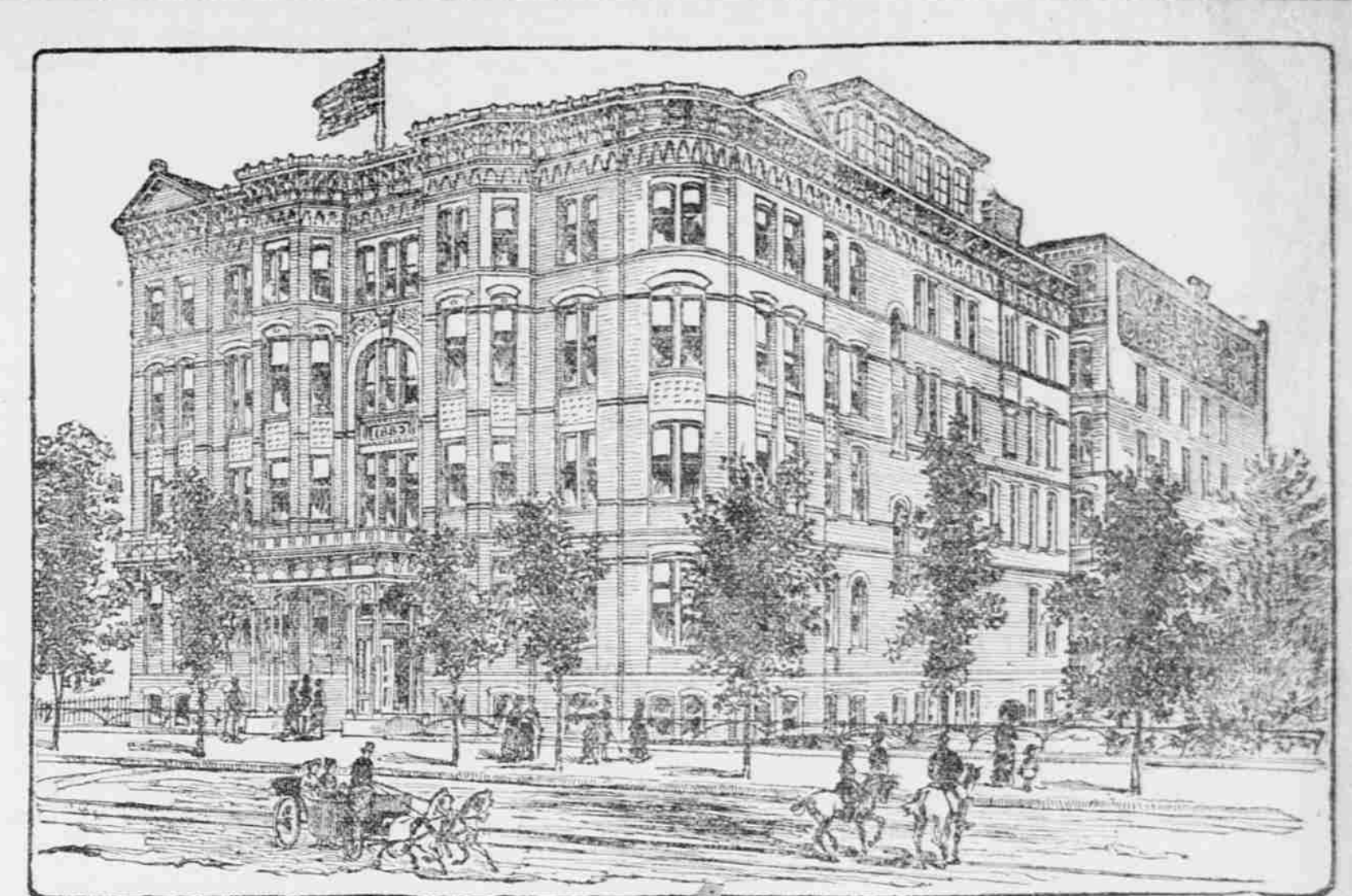
The latest from the fire in the Indian Territory is that it was started by the Indians to harass the cattlemen. This is hoisted by others, who say that it was accidentally set on fire. A Santa Fe conductor who arrived on a freight this afternoon from Purcell, knowing nothing of the fire, while another party who arrived by train to-day states that the fire was raging on both sides of the railway for seventy miles. A dense smoke has obscured the sun all day, and is said to come from the fire. It is feared that much serious damage has been done.

Reports of Forest Fires.

Special to the Gazette.

JEFFERSON, TEX., Nov. 18.—To-day has presented quite an unusual phenomenon. The entire town and surrounding country is enveloped in a disagreeable smoke, so dense that even in town you can see no further than 200 yards. It is very irritating to the eyes, and it looks as if the entire country was on fire. It is supposed the smoke comes from the great forest fires that are now devastating the country. It is reported that up and down the East Line Road, and between here and Texarkana, the fire is raging.

A farmer near Middleton, Mich., has a yoke of oxen which he drives to harness.



INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, and to provide the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to shut people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous. We view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to correctly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clock of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most varied elements of nature, and so accurately predicts their movements, that he can sit in Washington and forecast what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as in other places. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain laws, and the application of them to the facts of nature. In medicine, science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, and by the use of our instruments, and by the aid of our skillful specialists, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has enabled us to deduce our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has attended it, demonstrate the fact that disease displays certain phenomena, which, being subjected to the scientific method, can be accurately determined, and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skilled practitioner in determining the nature of the disease. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, which are placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant, are residing in the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance, are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By Dr. V. C. Moore, M.D., 160 pages, over 30 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, enclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study of medicine, and who devotes his life to the treatment of disease, is a specialist. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious to every one. A vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Emphysema, and all diseases of the Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; (2) A Treatise on Chronic Catarrh of the Throat and Lungs; (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, ten cents.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstructed Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, and all diseases of the Digestive System, are among those chronic diseases in this successful treatment of which our specialists have achieved the most successful results. The diseases of the Digestive System, and all diseases of the Liver and other organs containing in them the elements of the process of digestion, are very serious, and are not infrequently mistaken by doctors and laymen for other diseases, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive System, will be sent to any person on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and all diseases of the Urinary System, have been very largely treated, and our specialists have achieved the most successful results. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Urinary System, will be sent to any person on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

CAUTION.—Do not be misled by cheap imitations. The only reliable treatment of these diseases is that given by our specialists. The only reliable treatment of these diseases is that given by our specialists. The only reliable treatment of these diseases is that given by our specialists.

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